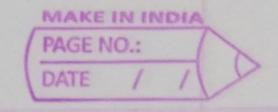


->	Tupes of M 1 1 0
	Types of Module:
	In Transfer and I
1	2) 1, 1, 1
	3) Johnston
	4) Co-ordinate module
	Egs) composite onvolule
1)	Input module:
	Subordinate -> boss
_	It obtain information from there ste their subordinate and passes if on to it boss.
	and passes if on to it boss.
2)	Output module: boss - suboridinate
24	of To add teatures, modify it of connect the enter
	It take information from boos and passes it to its
	sub-usamate.
2)	The part of the public of the party of the party of
81.1	Isansform module:
-	The state of the s
	It exist only for set of Sack of transforming data
	into some other form
4)	Co-ordinate module:
1-4-4	the of english each module monach countries
-	It primary concern is managing How of date
	It primary concern is managing flow of data to and from different subordinates.
	then you not the two spores company to
5)	Composite Module:
	Sometimes a module can perform more than one task

\* Modular Programming o to programming in which into several independently It is an approch program is broken compile modules. Each module export specify element (such as constant, variable, datestype, Function & Procedure ] and all other element remains private to the the objects information f > Advantages: 1) It is easier and less costly, I all the errors after requirements deployment. 2) It is easy to write & debug the program. 3) It is easy to manage, Sonce more difficult module can be given more skilled programmer & easy module to junier developer. 5) Modular concept for fit in well with top down approch. effice a module our perform more of the



- > Disadvantage?
- 1) It is difficult to learn although principale are Gear because there are few formal design technique.
- 9 Modular programming require more design effords & Care
- 3) Modular Programming may skitaly slightly more memory space at Irun time.
- 4) To avoid slow processing & some OS may have to ensure that modules that call each other frequently are in same machine page